neighbourhood. Residing in the thickest part of the forest, and superior to the *Rakkheins* in hardiness of constitution, as well as bravery of soul, they are chiefly occupied in the pursuit of game, or in the collection of honey, wax, elephants' teeth, and such other forest produce as may meet with a ready sale in the plains. The *Kaengs* of *Rambree* are for the most part engaged in the cultivation of vegetables, and the manufacture of spirituous liquors, which are in general demand with those of their own class, forming an essential ingredient on all occasions of festivity, whether in the celebration of a marriage, or in the more important ceremonies of a funeral. Indifferent to the nature and quality of their food, they not only subsist on vegetables and grain, but eat the flesh of most animals—a preference being given to that of dogs and swine.

The *Kaengs* possess no written records whatever of their descent; and as they can neither read nor write, deeming it superfluous to instruct their children in such matters, it is not susprising that all traces of their origin should be either lost, or enveloped in total obscurity at the present time.

IV.—*On the amount of Rain-fall at Calcutta, as affected by the Declination of the Moon.* By the Rev. R. Everest.

Since my last paper upon this subject I have been enabled to compare the meteorological registers with the Nautical Almanacks. In doing this I have made out a table of the average daily quantity of rain that fell in each rainy season with every $2\frac{1}{2}$ degrees of the moon's declination. I have now the honour to lay it before the Society, and to add, that where the registers were complete, I have begun the average with the first rain that fell in April, and ended it with the last that fell in October.

Average Quantity of Rain in decimals of Inches in the years

Moon's declination.	1823	1824 and 1825	1826	1827	1828	1829	1830	1831	1832	1833	1834	Gen. mean.
2°30′	·231	·000	·353	1·187	·152	·288	·320	·365	·189	·364	·345	·345
5°00	·110	·002	·831	·230	·180	·369	·660	·076	·223	·175	·412	·297
7°30′	·167	·000	·080	·586	·440	·449	·126	·119	·249	·316	·329	·260
10°	·315	·016	·164	·077	·229	·436	·350	·434	·332	·373	·370	·281
12°30′	·142	·153	·688	·078	·252	·373	·267	·141	·132	·079	·237	·231
15°0′	·483	·001	·340	·315	·502	·227	·230	·319	·144	·285	·249	·281
17°30′	·133	·152	·211	·205	·223	·317	·419	·409	·134	·269	·186	·242
20°0′	·196	·036	·305	·261	·632	·251	·234	·311	·180	·386	·253	·277
22°30′	·052	·096	·231						·332	·277	·282	·211
25°	·721	·158								·622	·432	·483
27°30′	1·580											1·580

Note.—The periods for which these averages were taken, are for 1823, the months of August and September; for 1824 and 1825, Nov. Dec. Feb. and March; for 1826, May, June, July, August, Sept. Oct.; for 1828, July, Aug. Sept. and Oct.; for the other years, from the first rain in April to the last in October.

It will be observed that the numbers in the General Mean (the last column) are somewhat irregular, which I apprehend is owing to the series of years being too short for the subdivision I have adopted, viz. 2°.30′, if instead of that we take 5° as the subdivision, the numbers come out regularly, as follows :

Moon's declination.	*General Average of Rain-fall.*
5 degrees.	·321 inch.
10 do.	·271
15 do.	·256
20 do.	·259
25 do.	.347

The results are somewhat different from what I expected, for they shew an increase of rain, not only towards the maximum, but towards the minimum declination of the moon. Had it been towards the maximum only, we might have accounted for it by supposing the rain to vary with the principal tide, either superior, or inferior ; and had it been towards the minimum only, we might have supposed that the rain was the effect of the mean tide, as in all latitudes, less than 45°, the mean tide increases as the declination of the moon diminishes. However, when our data are more perfect, we may be able to get an explanation of the phenomena. In the meanwhile, lest any one should object that the series of years for which the average has been taken, is too short to establish the fact of an increase towards the maximum declination, I beg now to offer some other reasons which led me to the conclusion before I obtained a sight of the Almanacks.

I must first remind you that, owing to the revolution of the nodes of the moon, her maximum monthly declination decreases for a series of years, and then increases. Thus if we turn to the Table, we find that in the year 1829, and for two years both before and after it, the maximum declination was always less than 20°. This revolution of the nodes is completed in a period of about $18\frac{2}{3}$ years, or more correctly, 6803 days, 2 hours, 55 minutes. Now then, supposing it to be true that the rain-falls vary with the declination of the moon ; in those years in which the declination is small the rains ought to be scanty, and *vice versâ* to increase as the former increases. We have no register of rain for a long series of years, but we have a valuable record left us for the illustration of this part of our subject, similar to that register of the height of the annual inundations of the Nile, which the ancient Egyptians measured by means of a Νειλοσκοπειον, or Nilometer, placed on the bank of the river ; I allude of course to Mr. Kyd's Register of the height of the Hooghly in different years*. In the map No. 4,

* See his paper on the subject, (Part 1. Trans. Phys. Class, As. Soc.) and the map which accompanies it.

subject, (Part 1. Trans. Phys. Class, As. Soc.) and map to accompany it. In the map No. 4, we have the line of the highest high water, and of highest low water in the different years, and I have transferred those heights into numbers (as nearly as could be done by common measurement), and then taken the mean of both for the mean height of the river in each year during the rainy season. Recollecting then, that the monthly maximum declination of the moon was at its least about Michaelmas 1829, its greatest would be about the end of May, 1820, and its least again, very early in 1811 :—and regarding the Hooghly as the general rain gauge of the country*, we have the mean height of the river in each season, as follows :—

1806.	1807.	1808.	1809.	1810.	1811.	1812.	1813.	1814.	1815.	1816.
ft. in.										
15 10	15 11	15 0	15 6	14 4	15 0 min. dec.	14 10	13 10 *	14 9	15 4	14 1
1817.	**1818.**	**1819.**	**1820.**	**1821.**	**1822.**	**1823.**	**1824.**	**1825.**	**1826.**	**1827**
ft. in.										
15 5	16 4	15 8	15 9 max. declin. of ☽.	15 9	16 7	19 3 *	15 10	15 5	15 10	15 0

There is an irregularity in these numbers ; and both the minimum and maximum height of the river appear to have occurred from two to three years after the maximum declination of the moon ; but if we take the average of five or seven years nearest the maximum, and compare it with the average of a similar number of years nearest the minimum, the difference will be striking. A curious question here arises—Have we in history any record of inundations, or drought and famine corresponding in the times of their occurrence with these different positions of the moon ? I think we have. But the question is one that demands a very wide research, much more so than, with my present limited means of reference, I am able to give it ; but I hope at a future time to be able to lay a few items of information respecting it before the Society. In my last paper, I suggested that the great abundance of rain when the moon's declination was greater than 22°30′ might be accounted for by the locality of Calcutta, but on consulting my own register, I find that a similar effect was perceptible at Dehli (lat 28°40′) last year. As a sample of it, I subjoin the days in the month of July on which rain fell, with the amount, and declination of the moon at noon.

* It must be remembered that the level of the Hooghly at Calcutta is also affected materially by the tides of the Bay and by the prevailing winds of the season.—Ed.

1824.	Inches Rain-fall.	Moon's declination. ° ′
July 3,	3·49	17 54 n.
—— 4,	1·58	21 6
—— 5,	0·07	23 18
—— 6,	0·34	24 16
—— 7,	2·01	23 49
—— 8,	0·50	21 55
—— 13,	0·08	2 24 s.
—— 14,	0·56	8 5
—— 15,	2·16	13 19
July 16,	0·48	17 48
—— 19,	2·66	24 18
—— 20,	0·35	23 44
—— 21,	2·70	21 54
—— 22,	3·78	19 1
—— 23,	1·18	15 18
—— 29,	0·11	12 35 n.
—— 30,	0·50	16 39
—— 31,	0·90	20 6

I have not yet had leisure to compare the barometric and other indications with the moon's declination, but I shortly intend to do so. From present appearances I cannot help feeling sanguine that the moon's declination will be found to be the principal cause of the different atmospheric variations, exclusive, of course, of those which are occasioned by the regular annual progress of the sun. However, whether there be any thing of truth in these inferences, or whether I have been misled by a series of chance co-incidences, time only can determine. If those inferences are well founded, the years of drought are past, and the years of plenteous rain approaching. By this test let them be tried, for no one can desire a fairer.

1835.	Moon's Dec.
June 1,	23°11′n.
—— 2,	20 1
—— 5,	4 56 n.
—— 6,	1 12 s.
—— 9,	18 39
—— 10,	22 24
—— 11,	25 10
—— 12,	25 50
—— 13,	24 44
—— 14,	22 7
—— 15,	18 21
—— 18,	33 5 s.
—— 19,	13 9 n.
—— 23,	19 53 n.
—— 24,	22 54
—— 25,	24 56
—— 26,	25 48
—— 27,	25 24
—— 28,	23 42
—— 29,	20 41
July 3,	0 23 n.
—— 7,	21 20 s.
—— 8,	24 23
—— 9,	25 46
—— 10,	25 22
—— 11,	23 19
—— 12,	19 54
—— 16,	05 n.
—— 20,	18 54
—— 21,	22 10
—— 22,	24 30
—— 23,	25 42
July 24°,	25°39′
—— 25,	24 17
—— 26,	21 36
—— 27,	17 46
—— 30,	1 34 n.
—— 31,	4 28 s.
Aug. 3,	20 21
—— 4,	23 43
—— 5,	25 35
—— 6,	25 41
—— 7,	24 16
—— 8,	21 19
—— 12,	1 38 s.
—— 13,	34 4 n.
—— 16,	17 53
—— 17,	21 23
—— 18,	24 1
—— 19,	25 35
—— 20,	25 57
—— 21,	24 59
—— 22,	22 40
—— 23,	19 7
—— 26,	3 1 n.
—— 27,	3 10 s.
—— 30,	19 39
—— 31,	23 17
Sept. 1,	25 29
—— 2,	26 3
—— 3,	25 0
—— 4,	22 28
—— 5,	18 43
—— 8,	3 26 s.
—— 9,	2 3 n.
Sept. 13,	20°34′
—— 14,	23 30
—— 15,	25 26
—— 16,	26 12
—— 17,	25 42
—— 18,	23 52
—— 19,	20 45
—— 23,	1 8 s.
—— 26,	18 44
—— 27,	22 47
—— 28,	25 22
—— 29,	26 18
—— 30,	25 36
Oct. 1,	23 23
—— 2,	19 55
—— 6,	0 23 n.
—— 10,	19 40
—— 11,	22 53
—— 12,	25 9
—— 13,	26 18
—— 14,	26 14
—— 15,	24 53
—— 16,	22 16
—— 17,	18 28
—— 20,	13 9 n.
—— 21,	4 51 s.
—— 24,	22 41
—— 25,	24 54
—— 26,	26 23
—— 27,	26 6
—— 28,	24 11
—— 29,	20 57

P. S.—I have added the above table of the days in the ensuing rainy season (1835) in which the declination of the moon is greater than 17° 30′ and less than 5°, in the hope that those who keep rain gauges in different latitudes and who have not the Almanacks to refer to, may take an interest in the subject, and favour us with some further information.

V.—*Further Note on the Inscription from Sárnáth, printed in the last No. of this Journal.*—*By* B. H. Hodgson, *Esq.*

[In a Letter to the Secy. As. Soc., read at the meeting of the 6th May.]

I have just got the 39th Number of the Journal, and hasten to tell you, that your enigma requires no Œdipus for its solution at Kathmandu, where almost every man, woman, and child, of the Bauddha faith, can repeat the *confessio fidei* (for such it may be called), inscribed on the Sárnáth stone. Dr. Mill was perfectly right in denying the alleged necessary connexion between the inscription, and the complement to it produced by M. Csoma de Körös. No such complement is needed, nor is found in the great doctrinal authorities, wherein the passage occurs in numberless places, sometimes containing but *half* of the complete dogma of the inscription; thus:—"*Yé Dharmá hetu-prabhavá; hetu teshán Tathágata.*" Even thus curtailed, the sense is complete, without the "*Teshán cha yó nirodha, evanq (vádí) Maha* Sraman'a," as you may perceive by the following translation:

"Of all things proceeding from cause, the cause is Tathágata;" or, with the additional word, "Of all things proceeding from cause; the cause of their procession hath the Tathágata explained." To complete the dogma, according to the inscription, we must add, "The great Sraman'a hath likewise declared the cause of the extinction of all things." With the help of the commentators, I render this passage thus, "The cause, or causes of all sentient existence in the versatile world, the Tathágata hath explained. The Great Sraman'a hath likewise explained the cause, or causes of the cessation of all such existence."

Nothing can be more complete, or more fundamental, than this doctrine. It asserts that Buddha hath revealed the causes of (animate) mundane existence, as well as the causes of its complete cessation, implying, by the latter, translation to the eternal quiescence of *Nirvritti*, which is the grand object of all Bauddha vows. The addition to the inscription supplied by M. Csoma, is the *ritual application* merely of the general doctrine of the inscription. It explains especially the manner in which, according to the scriptures, a devout Buddhist may hope to attain cessation from mundane existence, viz.